NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, PERRUARY IS 1870. THIPLE, SHEET,

# NEW YORK CITY.

· SCHOT NOTECH SHY

Beported Failure-The Valentine Laxury-The New Post Office-Chapel of St. "Kit"-The Thief of Time-A Shoplifting Duo-A Fatal "Skylark"-Police Trials-General Kews Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of

The regular distribution of letters in this city was increased yesterday by over 20,000, owing to the quantity of valentines passing through the Post

Professor Nickerson achivered an interesting lecture before Mazespa Union Lodge No. 23, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S. hast evening, in the presence of a good authence, his subject being "My Banker and Yours."

The following removals of day inspectors in the Custom Rouse were made yesterday:-B. F. Denter. W. Lynn, B. McNaught in, Samuel Caverly, J. M. Russen, E. T. Russen, W. H. Merrdt, E. V. Anderson J. Mugate, G. Moriord, D. Cochrane.

Mr. Vandenhoff reads his celebrated murder seens from Macbeth, in which he has no rival in this country, with selections from Dickens and other wen known authors, this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hidi. It being for a charitatle purpose a crowded house is expected. Superintendent Kennely vesterday morning pre-

sented to the Board of Ponce a full report of his investigations in regard to the origin of the canard about the intended assassination of Prince Arthur, which was published in several evening papers on the 5th. This interesting document will come be-fore the Board at the next meeting for its official

ing personage, was held to ball in the sum of \$300 by Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday more lng, charged with assaulting offeer Campbell, of the Iwenteen preciot, on Sunday night, or striking him in the mouth with his fise and tearing his cioties. Thomas O'Gara, of 344 Bighth avenue, became his bondsman.

cinded yesterday morning. The pictures sold were the "dregs" of the whole gallery. Two of Bierstadt's carly efforts in water colors. "Mount Hope" and a companion occure sold for thirty-two dollars a pair. "Lois Moniez," frame and all, brought fifteen dollars. The "Sage of Marsafield" was considered dear by his purchaser at three do.lars.

Club, which takes place on Wednesday evening promises to be an elegant affair. Lieutenant Generai Sherican and General Forsyth, Chief of Staff, hav-accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrange ments, and it is also expected that General Sherman, wite and daughter will be present. Invitations hav-also been extended to President Grant and his Cabl

George Eagan, a newsboy, eleven years of age. died in Believue Hospitai from injuries received on Saturday last by being run over, corner of Brooms and Mercer streets, by car No. 54 of the Broadway hne. In attempting to leave the front platform of the car George shiped and fell beneath the whoch which passed over and crushed his right leg in a ter-rible manner. The matter will be investigated before Coroner Flynn. Deceased lived at No. 35 Crosby

It has transpired that the agent employed by the protective committee of the English Eric stockholders, who are about to inaugurate in conjunction with the Hansey-Eaton party, a legal war against Fish and Gome, is isr. Burt, an eminent soficitor of Landon. He has sailed for the United States and his arrival in this city is daily expected. The proceedings will be carried on before angle Woodruf, of the Larted States Courts, who, as the plainting cialin, is certain to show no rayor to the Eric magnates.

Another prayer meeting was held in Kit Burn's rat pit mission house yesterday. There was a large attendance, the place being crowded with the friends of the cause, but none of the "hardened sinners" of the neighborhood. After an opening prayer, Rev. William H. Poole delivered a lengthy address in which he asserted that the good work was progress-

It is reported that the firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co., manufacturers of tallors' trimenings, &c., at No. 52 Howard street, has suspended payment. A state

The closing exercises of the North Moore street evening school for males, Thomas W. Conklin, princinal, were held last evening. A very interesting cipal, were held last evening. A very interesting programme was well rendered and apparently much enjoyed by a very large audience. Numerous prizes and certificates were distributed and appropriate addresses delivered by Rev. J. G. B. Heath and other distinguissed visitors. Mr. Dupignac, ex-commissioner, presided, and in his opening remarks paid a very high compliment to the principal and his assistants. The attendance has been larger this winter than ever before, averaging over 500.

Mr. Manierre heard evidence yesterday in about twenty charges against deduquent policemen. The only ones of interest were those against officers only ones of Interest were those against officers
Stevens, Banker, Daily, Stringbam and McNaily, of
the Fith. The evidence showed that on the 1st inst.
between two and half-past two o'clock P. M. four
of Fetty's lamps, with which the men are armed at
night, were deposited on a heater in the basement
by some miscreant, whose design may have been the
destruction of two building. The ave officers accused were the only persons in the basement, but
the evidence did not point to the guilty party.

The chemical section of the Lyceum of Natural History had an interesting session last evening, when Professor Edwards made some suggestions to when Professor Edwards made some suggestions for systematizing chemical nomenclature. What the professor sceks to establish was proposed some time ago, and, as a member observed, could only be accomplished by a chemical congress to agree on an authoritative nomonclature. After an ably prepared paper on ammonium had been read by Dr. Gallatin, Professor C. A. Seely favored the meeting with a development of the theory of dissociation. Dr. Walz celivered some remarks on the non-existence of antozone before adjournment.

The new Custom House cartage system goes into operation to-day. The former cartmen were given om the 1st of February until the present time to from the 1st of February until the present time to get ready to give way to the new appointees. During the week a number of merchants who were understood to have been in favor of the old system have applied for licenses under the new farmer. Mr. Lindsay, the manager of the new burseau, was actively engaged yesterday inspecting the bonds of the new contractors, and Mr. Storking, the general agent, states that the new system will work with perfect smoothness from the outset. A number of the former cartmen will cotain work from the contractors.

On Sunday afternoon Andrew Hyland, a lad nine years of age, whose parents live at 218 avenue A while attempting to cross the street nearly opposite while attempting to cross the street nearly opposite his inther's residence, fell on the rail track and was run over by car d1 of the Forty-second street and Grand street ferry line and almost instantly killed. The remains were taken up and removed to the bouse, where Coroner Flynn was requested to hold an inquest. The Seventeenth precinct police arrested the driver of the car, Robert Armstrong, who is detained to await the result of an investigation. Deceased and two others were returning from Sunday school, and attempted to cross the track ahead of the horses, when he was knocked down and killed. The driver, on seeing the danger, applied the brakes, but could not stop the car in time to prevent the so-cident.

Yesterday afternoon two bloated looking remales giving their names as Mary Mills and Josephine Williams, visited the boot and shoe store of Francis Williams, visited the boot and shoe store of Francis Edwards. At 16 Bible house, estensibly for the purpose of making a purchase. White one of the cierks, hamed Frank Rathburn, was engaged in exhibiting the stock he discovered one of the females remove a pair of gatters valued at five dollars and conceal them in the front part of her dress, and handed her over to the custody of officer Garritt, of the Fifteenth precinct, who was on post in the vicinity. Upon searching the prisoners a conveniently arranged bag com-

Whily used by shoplittee was found concented where the dress of one of the females. They were farragned before Justice Ook at Juderson harket, where hery denied the charge, but were committed in default of basi to asswer.

Yesterday afternoon Tuemas Thompson, alia ters, who may be seen at nearly all hours of the day and night standing in the vicitity of "murderers' block," called into the jewerly store of Feter E. Gosseins, No. 415 Sixil account, under the proteined of purchassing a cleck, and after remaining in the store about ten innutes len, promising to call again. They had left the store but a few seconds before the proprictor discovered a gold watch, valued at \$170, was missing. Following the parties several blocks he caused the arrest of moments by order disming, of the Twenty-ainth precinct, his secondline succeeding in making his precinct, his secondline succeeding in making his second. He was succeeding in one in the court of the court, at Jesterson Market, when he denied the charge, out was committed in default of each. ters, who may be seen at nearly all hours of the

and removed by steam destricks from the new Post Office grounds last month. The chasms in the Office grounds last month. The chasses in the earth now yawn deep, notwithstanding the disadvantage of a small force of only 100 men which superintendent Hulburd lasers under. The stacevals around the site has been countained, and the work of tearing down the leace in the remaining places where it has not even removed and placing it back so as to give more cance for travel in the streets, is in progress. Thirty-one of the basement piers on Broadway, the west front, and Park row are laid. As soon as the vessel just in from Maine is unloaded the basement piers will be completed. If no appropriation for carrying on the work is made by Congress before March 1, work on the new Fost Office with thirty cease, because there are no funds.

the case of Patrick Cosker, who died on Ward's Island, it would seem that the fatal injuries were reland, it would seem that the fatal injuries, were received during a skylarking arfair, and without any
intent to take the line of deceased. Griffith Jones,
at present on Ward's Isaand, deposed that deceased,
who was an innocent and simple-nimbed man,
had, in a spirit of fan, been requested to poil
Michael Scully out of his bed. Being unable to
accomplish the task alone, Cusker called to his aid
a man named Galfager, and between the three a
scuffle then ensued. Scully escaped from his tormeaters and jumped back hap bed again. He was
allowed to rest but a short time, nowever, when the
two men renewed the sport and hauled Scully on
the floor a second time. He then struggled with
them, and, in doing so, kicked Cusker in the andomen with so much violence as to rupure one of the
small intestines with fatai result. Scully at the une,
it is said, had on neither shoes nor stockings.

mortem examination on the body of John Merkle, the German who died at No. 459 Tenth avenne unthe German who died at No. 459 Tenth avenue under suspicious circumstances, as heretofore reported in the Herallo. Severe printes and contused wounds were found on the back, abdomen and chest of the deceased, and a careful examination of the internal organs showed conclusively to the mind of the learned doctor that death resulted from perionitis, the result of the violence infleted upon Merkle. The persons who committed the fatal assault are still at large, but the police have been notified of the homicide and will make an earnest effort to secure the guilty parties. In order to afford the officers time to work up the case the investigation has been postponed by Coroner Keenan till to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon. The neighborhood in which deceased lost his life, according to authenne accounts, is infested by gains of rowdies and outhaws, who lie in wait for inevitates and unsuspecting persons for the purposes of robcery and plunder.

### THE NEW STEAMSHIP ANGLIA.

The Anchor Line's Latest Addition-Her Dimensions, Machinery and Appointments-

The new steamship Anglia, the latest addition to the Anchor line, hence to Glasgow, arrived at this port late Sunday evening, and is now lying at the dock of the company, pier No. 20 North river, where her cargo is being discharged. The Anglia is one of the largest and most elegantly equippped vessels of the line, being complete in all her fittings and appointments. This vessel is of tron, brig rigged, and was built last year, being launched in the first week of December. She has a length of keel and fore rake of 335 feet, on deck 340 feet, a bread h of beam (molded) of \$5 feet, and a depth of hold of 25 feet. shee is provided with three decks, the height between the first and second being 8 feet, and that be tween the second and third, or lower deck. 18 feet, clear of beams. Her tonnage is of 2,250 tons, old measurement, and sne draws, when loaded, and 1/2 inch fin thickness, and her outer and onner sternports, also of hammered iron, are of the usual dimensions commensurate with efficiency and safety. The Anglia is fitted with six water-ught buikheads of iron, and her steering apparatus is remarkably strong, the rudder being provided with a hammered iron stock, bound with plates of the same material. The gear of this arrangement is worked with a screw, and provisions are made by means of which thers can be rigged on the lower decks should anything happen to the apparatus above. Water tanks, two forward and two at, capable of holding 30,000 gallons, are provided, while a fresh water condenser furnishes in addition thereto eighty gallons per hour. The vessel has six large lifeboats and one of smaller size for general work, that would each carry in case of extreme necessity fully fifty persons safely. They are supplied with improved lowering apparatus, which insures, whatever the nature of an alarm should be, perfect working.

They are supplied with imbroved lowering apparatus, which insures, whatever the nature of an alarm should be, perfect working.

The Anglia has accommodations for 100 first class passengers, eightly intermediate or second class, and 700 strenage. The conveniences and comforts of the vessel are second to none that sail from the port. The latties' saloon on the main deck is fully so feet long, inxurantly appointed and finished. The suces are of maple liniald with teak, surmounted with elegant cornices, and relieved with pulsars artistically executed. On einer side run a series of tables, over which racks are placed for glasses, decanters and other articles desired at every meal. At the forward end are large git mirrors banging over a plano of exquisite tone and finish, while the arm chairs, founges and Brussels carpets give the whole a charming and substantial appearance.

The second class saloon is also large and comfortable, differing but little from the first. The steerage is very commoditous and convenient, water closels and washrooms being in abundance, while the venication at all times is in every respect almost perfect. The ladies of the first cabin have more than the usual number of retiring rooms at their disposal, masmuch as there is a private saloon on the promenade deck for their exclusive use, in addition to their saloon below, where none of the "fords of creation" can enter except by their number of the cooking apparatus is also quite perfect. Life belts are provided for every passenger.

The motive power of the Anglia consists of two direct-acting engines of 50 mehes diameter and 3 feet 6 mehes stroke of piston, the nominal power of which is 450 horse, while the effective power that can be reached, if accessary, is 1,500 horse. Steam is generated from two nonzontal tubular boilers, 21 lecs long, 14 feet wide and 21 feet in height. The engines are fitted with a surface condenser. The propeller (of iron) is 15 feet in diameter, pitch 20 lect, and of four blades.

The Anglia is, in fact, fitted up with all the recent improvements in naval architecture, and is a finely

The Anglia is, in fact, fitted up with all the recent improvements in naval architecture, and is a finely finance and appointed craft. She has already proved herself a capital seagoing craft, as in the recent trip—her first—she came out unscathed from weather terrible in its severity, beating to this port some of the European steamsnips thought to be unsurpassed in speed.

The following is a list of her officers—Captain, James Craig: First Officer, Mr. Granam; Second Officer, Mr. Hutchinson; Third Officer, Mr. Johnson; Purser, Mr. Malcomb; Chief Engineer, Parian McFarlaud; Assistants, Robert Murray, James Wetherspoon, James Murray; Chief Steward, Nathaniel Stockdale.

### A BROOKLYN DODGER.

Alleged Attempt to Levy Blackmall-An Inter-

Gustave Lauge was taken pefore Justice Walsh resterday afternoon on a charge of attempting to lackmail Mr. Shuster, looking glass manufacture in the Eastern District. The acoused was arrested while in the employ of Shuster on a charge of stealing some tinfoil from the premises of Simon Bach, in Barclay street, New York. He was sent to the Penitentiary, and on his return from prison sent Mr. Shuster the following letter:-

Shuster the following letter:—

Williamsburg, Jan. 25, 1870.

Mr. Shuster, Looking Glass Manufacturer:—

Dran Str.—in consequence of the difficulties I had through Mr. Gonzales for your sake I find myself compelled to take a step which, though B is unpleasant indeed, shall somewhat indennity me for the loss which I have suffered of time as the property. When the case of purioning and selling of timfolt belonging to the firm of Simon Back was unit as property. When the case of purioning and selling of timfolt belonging to the firm of Simon Back was tried before the court you endeswored by means of money to put away Gennales, who was to be a witness against you, and Gonzales had the whole of the profit of it alone, which, indeed, he had turough ma, while I had to suffer all the troubles. I have better modelled with such things, but I did it becomes the such as the suffer of the compelled to supply to you for money of money I min myself compelled to supply to you for how on one form the Simbell.

Without the address below on of selects the Simbell, cought in the same trouble. You will please compelled to bring you is the same trouble. You will please compelled to bring you is the same trouble. You will please compelled to present the trouble is that may arise for you having ulchaliver, which is also known to not, and how much better if it to grant me the above adequating your baying quickaliver, which is also known to not, and how much better if it to grant me the above adequating and purpless of the grant and purpless when the grant and purpless were a satisfactory answer on or before the above date, I sign mysel, respectfully.

Justice Walsh committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CRIWFORD-DIMOND AFFAIR.

The Bluc-Couted Black all Case-Spley Revelutions—The Policeman Who Was Pribed—Trint Before Judge Beswerth.
The trial of officer J. 1/2 Onwierd, of the Sixteenth precinct, for regriving a bribe from S. L. Feon to let up on Charfus Dimond, arrested by him for passng counterful; money, was called on before Judge

Bosworth Yesterday. Capteen John J. Williamson being called, was ex-He stated that Hey dollars were handed to him by Justice Dowling when Orawford was locked up; Crawford admitted to witness that he got fixy do-

MA. H. Pardy, United States Assistant Distric Attorney, testified that officer Crawford made an affidavit against Charles Dimend for passing a counteriest stamp; Grawford was present at the examination and Demond was discharged; the first intimation witness had of bribery was obtained through the papers; Crawford was asked by wit-ness to make an affidavit, and he said Fens had ried to corrupt him; on the examination Crawford testalled that he had received fifty deliars from Fenn, but waen asked if it was a bribe he refused o answer; on the stand the accused tesufied that Dimond passed a counterfeit fity cent stamp upon him, and he could produce other persons upon whom Demond had passed counterfeit money. He failed to produce them, however.

Samuel L. Fenn, on cross-examination, stated that he knew Dimond; remembered his arrest for shoving counterfeit money; Crawford entered Dimond's saloen, and white taking a drink said:-You are the man who can fix the thing; come

back here and I'll speak to you; I am a man of lumity, and if there is anything to be made I want it; the Chambers street folks shan't make it; you can settle it for \$50;" witness replied that he had no \$50, but he would see Dimond; sureless any bimond; he went to Commissioner Sureless and bimond; he went to Commissioner Sureless and bimond; he went to Commissioner Sureless and bisnest tattorney Furdy, who advised them to pay the money over after marking it; Mr. Robert Foster marked it; Bimond gave the money to witness and witness gave it to Crawford.

On cross-examination by Mr. Andrews benn stated that Chawford said to him. "I am afraid to trust you;" Crawford then related an anedote of an angight parson who wanted to preach in the pulpit, when the deacons came he said, "I can talk better if I have one bound in my pocket;" "now," continued Crawford, "If I had that fity dollars in my pocket I could task better before the Commissioners!" Grawford treated, but had no money to pay for it, and wanted to berrow from witness, who mad none; Dimona stated to Crawford, "You have money, way not pay the score," it was then that Dimond assamined him; witness did not hear Dimond ask for the return of the money, but did hear Crawford say, "I have it here and I would like to see you get it," witness saved Crawford from having his face kiezed off him; an officer arrested Dimond and Crawford; did not hear Crawford say, "My sustation is more to me than money, and I don't want to sake money without going before the Commissioners."

"Aly situation is more to me than money, and i don't want to take money without going before the Commissioners."

Wim. Ackerman testified that when Judge Dowling asked Crawford for the money the latter denied it; but when ordered to be searched he produced it from his vest pocket.

Crawford, on being sworn, stated that one night he was out with his wife, when James R. Taylor stated to him that he could arrest a man for showing counteriest money; he introduced witness to the man benind Dimond's bar as Robert Gilmore; he (Taylor) called for drinks, put down a two dollar bid and got a bad flity cent stamp in change; they went out, and witness returned alone and called for drinks for all hands; he received a bad fity cent piece also; he then went to the lifteensh precinct station house, and getting an officer arrested Dimond; on the morning of Dimond's trial nefore the Commissioner witness was looking for Taylor to serve him with a subpena, when he met Dimond and Fenn; he recognized the latter as one of the men he had treated; renn called him aside and endeavored to get min to "square" it, saying that Taylor, who was the only witness, would not be present, and he gave witness fifty dollars; witness told him he was a poor man whose situation was worth more than filty dollars, and the money must go through the hands of the Commissioners; Fenn replied, "To hell with the Commissioners, I want nothing with them," and returned the money, and it was handed back to witness; in the shoon of the day of the assaut by lumond, witness wanted all hands to drink; he had only forty cents and the bil was \$1.60; one of the men told him he had money-some of Dimond's; binnond wanted the money back, and said ne would square it for twenty-five dollars.

Crawford was cross-examined at length by Mr. Spencer as to the proceedings before Justice Dowling, but it had no special bearing upon the case, and the evidence closed. Judgment was reserved.

### KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Compremise on the Coroners' Fees, Sheritte Dues, Clerk's and Stenographers' Salaries. The regular weekly session of the Kings county Board of Supervisors was held yesterday atternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair. A communication was received from Coroners Jones and Whitehill ducing their fees from fifteen dollars to ten dollars per case. Supervisor Cassidy offered a resolution in connection with the above to fix the fees of the

per case. Supervisor Cassidy offered a resolution in connection with the above to fix the fees of the Coroners at \$12.50 per case, in lieu of all other fees, said increase to take effect from February 3, which was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of \$10,000 on account of the bill of exsacrific flatrick Campbell. It was so ordered.

The representatives of the Ninti ward presented a resolution calling upon the Law Committee to ascertain and report for the information of the Board the amount of fees received by Gerard Stevens, Clerk of the Supreme Court, during the past five years. He stated as his reason for offering the resolution that the cierk in question has asked for additional compensation for increased clerical duties, while he understood that he had been receiving a large sum in his office as referee.

The resolution did not prevail because of the professed objection of one or two of the members of the Board to Inquire into the private affairs of that gentleman, whose services as referee had no connection with his office as clerk of the court.

It was resolved that the Law Committee should ascertain the names of all parties employed as stenographers by the country, and by what authority suen persons were appointed; also as to the necessity for the passage of the bill before the Schate for the increase of the salary of the stenographer of the Supreme Court to \$3,000; also that the County Treasure be empowered to borrow \$15,000 on the credit of the county for the completion of the county towns pre-

of the county for the completion of the armory in the sixteenth ward.

A supervisor from one of the county towns presented a resolution to the effect that the leases now held by occupants of the buildings adjoining the Court House, and belonging to the county, be cancelled and three months' notice be given to vacate the same. It was understood that while the county realized only \$12,009 from the rental of the property they actually brought \$22,009 by ery year to the general lesse of the buildings. The subject was referred to the Law Committee for report.

### A BROOKLYN CONTRACT UNEARTEED.

Light Wanted on the Lamppost Question-A Rather Serious Charge Against a Municipal Official-A \$100,000 Affair. The regular meeting of the Board or Aldermen

was held yesterday, the president, Mr. Bergen, in the chair. The nomination of the following named persons as members of the Board of Education was confirmed:-A. B. Baylis, William L. Gill, J. M. Pheips, J. R. Jurgens, Albert Amerman, E. J. Whitlock, D. Hart, J. H. Hart, E. B. Cadley, G. P. Brigen, W. W. Hurburt, J. R. Rhodes, E. Rowe, John Finlay. Alderman Whiting, in the E. Rowe, John Finlay. Alderman Whiting, in the course of a debate upon the question of furnishing improsts to the city, stated that \$40,000 was paid out for lamps and lampposts in 1899 for which no articles have yet been furnished, and he charged the Street Commissioner with being a party to these frauds, which he believed would reach nearly \$100,000. The Alderman said he was merely acting as a sworn officer in making this statement and had no personal foeing in the matter whatever.

The contracts for these articles were duly made but the lamps were never furnished, and the lanterns, which were contracted for at \$3.50, cost the city \$8 each and were paid for by the Street Commissioner at that rate.

The matter was referred to the Assessment Committee for report, and the Board adjourned.

### BEN WADE ON CUBA

GENTLEMEN—I have received your note of the 28th ultimo, asking me to accept the position of Vice President for the State of Ohio of the "Cuban Charitable Aid Society," I accept the position with pleasure, and will do what I can to forward the work. I am astonished at the apparent indifference of our great republican party to the fate of the people of Cuba. Are they indeed weary in well doing, or do they still invor that timerome, hatting, hesitating policy which added more than half to the blood and treasure in conquering our own rebellion and in giving liberty to our slaves! One brave word from our administration is all-sumficient to end the strife and give peace, liberty and justice to the people of that island. Shall that word be spoken; We shall be dishonored as a satton if it is not. But whether spoken or not, Cuba must and shall be free. Yours, with respect,

C. M. CLAYTON and others. We shall be also onto red as a saron it it is not. Sive whether spoken or not, clob must and shall be free. Yours, with respect, C. M. CLAYTON and others.
P. S.—I nave read with great satisfaction the abstract of your speech and endorse and approve every word of it.

B. F. W.

## YACHTING.

The Projected Race Between the British Yacht Cumbria and the American Yacht

[From the New York Times, Peb. 14] It appears that some people have allowed their angry passions to rise over a matter not eatenated at first sight to excite ire manely, the projected racht race between the Dauntless and the Gambria. According to Wilkes' Spirit, "some ill feeling prevails in England against Mr. Ashbury." Still stranger to hear than this is the announcement that there are a few Americans "who would secretly rejoice to see the cans "who would accretly rejoice to see the Dauntiess defeated." It is out of our power to explain why either of these ill-natured sentiments should exist. Mr. Ashbury was a long time about making up his mind to accept the challenge, but he has taken the leap now, and we are quite sure that the challenger at least desires to see him receive fair treatment. As for Mr. Bennett, what harm has he done that anybody should wish to see him lose? He has tried to maintain the fame and readwin of American yachtmen—is there anything so very culpable in that? A fair race is what everybody ought to wish for, and per-onal admostles in an affair of this kind are more than usually saily and contemptible.

Yachting on the Pucific—Preposed Regatta of the San Francisco Yacht Club.

[From the San Francisco Alta California, Pob. 7.] several members of the 1 acht Club had their respective vessels out yesterday for a pleasure excursion on the bay. The flect consisted of the schooner Lottes and the zloops Minnie, Emerald and Raven, which were gaily decorated with flags and streamers, while each yeasel had on board a considerable number of invited guests. The day was us beautiful as heart conid desire, though there was scarcely wind enough to show the beautiful little craits anything like a trial of speed. The face of a fresh breeze, nowever, was compensated for by a cloudless sky and an atmosphere so pure and clear that the innoentations, and aimost the varieties of forage could be distinguished on the most distant highlands. The Minnie and Emerald made a rendezvous at Goat Island towards noan, where a few nours were spent in fishing and rowing, and afterwards a chowder party was made up of the guests and crews of these and another party who had visited the island with the steamture Fanny Ann. the entire number of excursions a amounting to about thirty. In the afternoon, the wind saving califely died away, the little fleet was towed to the city by the Fanny Ann. which act of courtesy the yachsmen duly acknowledge by three rousing cheers as she cast them of in hission Bay.

three rousing cheers as she cast them of in Mission Bay.

It is understood among lovers of salt water sports that a regatta will take place at an early day, at which several of the finest of the vacat fact will put in an appearance. An unusually long time has elapsed since our bay has been callvened by one of these gallant contests for supremacy. The club must not allow their young larges to wither Among all the manly pastimes there are none more seatural and havigorating. San Francisco Bay presents an arena unsurpassed for the sport, and the most exacting could not desire more lovely weather for aquatto pleasures than that of the California winter.

A Man Swears He "Did Take" Something-American Fireproof Warehouse Bond Rob-

A short time since Mr. William E. Gilbert, President of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, having their office at No. 6 Pine street, made affidavit before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, that the firm of Pinckney & Co., brokers, No. 50 Wal that the firm of Pinckney & Co., brokers, No. 50 Wall street, had stolen five \$1,000 bonds from the office of the company during the month of January last, from the fact that they were found in their possession, and the firm refused to give any satisfactory explanation of how they obtained them. A summons was issued against the firm, and only responded to by Mr. Pinckney, the senior member, who proved that he purchased the bonds from Gharies O. Richardson, a director of the company, in a legitimate business transaction. Upon these facts being brough to light the complant was dismissed laganst Pincaney, and a summons issued for the appearance of Richardson at ten A. M. yesterday to explain how, he obtained possession of the bonds. Panetually at the goove possession of the bonds. Punctually at the above named noar the latter individual appeared and pre-sented the following adidavit:— City and County of New York w., Feb. 9, 1870.—Charles O. Richardson, of the city of New York, selemnly swear, that the

City and Ownly of New First se., Fcb. 9, 1870.—Charles O. Richardson, of the city of New York, solemany swear, that the following is a true statement:—That on or about this lith day of January, 1870, I did take from the safe in the office of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, situated at No. 6 Fire street, room No. 4, in said city, div boasts of the above company, numered as follows:—255, 637, 658, 659, each of \$1,000, total \$5,000; and further, that I did take the above mentioned boards at the instigation and solicitation of Isaac L. Egbert, for the following purposes, to writ:—To enable said Egbert, in commission and commerce with Janues M. Pinckney, Janues M. Pinckney, Jr.; Charles H. Pinckney and Eugene Pinckney, doing but hers at No. 50 Wall street, in said city of New York, under the firm name of Pinckney & Co., and other parties to the deponent unknown, to conspire, chest and defrant said American Fireproof Warehouse Company out of their just deut of 44,000 due from said Pinckneys to said company.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of February—R. A. Porsen, Notary Public.

Justice Cox, upon reading the above affidavit and having made some inquires in reference to the company, concluded that all "was not as it should be," and dismissed the complaint. It appears from a communication received by Justice Cox from the Secretary of the Fireproof Warehousing Company that they have been greatly annoyed by the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, and are about to apply to the Legislature to have the name of this company changed. Justice Cox, upon reading the above amdavit and

A NEW YORK LADY IN A MAISACHUSETTS PRISON FOR DEBT.

[From the Boston Herald, Feb. 14.]

A case which we believe is without precedent in the history of Surfolk county, being the imprisonment of a woman for debt, has just come to our notice. A year or more ago a lady named Bosworth, who kept a boarding house in New York, had a lady boarder named Chamberlin, who became indebted to her for board to the extent of seventy-five dollars. The latter went away from the postruing house. The latter went away from the boarding house, heaving her trunk and some goods therein contained, which afts. Bosworth afterwards refused to deliver until she had received the seventy-five doi-

lars which was her due.

The Chamberiain woman came to Boston and in August, 1865, Mrs. Bosworth also visited this city with a view of collecting her debt. The Chamber-August, 1803, Mrs. Bosworth also visited this city with a view of collecting her debt. The Chamberson party, however, instead of paying her debt, and out a writ in tort against Mrs. Bosworth for filegally converting her trunk and contents, on which she placed the value of \$300. Upon this Mrs. Bosworth was arrested and released upon giving bonds in the amount of \$300, the alleged value of the trunk. This writ being in the Municipal Court and she not appearing to delend herself she was defaulted and judgment and execution followed. Still not being forced the writ was returned to court.

The bondsmen of the Bosworth woman were then sued, and one of them went to New York and representing to her that if she would surrender the trunk she would be reneved from further trouble, she gave it up and it was brought to Boston by express. This, for some reason, did not end matters.

Yesterday one of her bondsmen went to New York, and, representing to Mrs. Bosworth that the case would receive final settlement if she would come to Boston and sign certain papers, she accompanied him to this city, and upon arrival she was unexpectedly lodged in the Cambridge street jail. She was in great tribulation thereat, representing that she had been deceived, that by detention her business interests in New York would greaty sinfer, and offering to do anything which would satisfy the demands of her persecutors.

The case being one which excited the sympathy of Sheriff Clara he has instituted an effort looking to her discharge. She is here without means or friends, having no acquaintances whatever except her bondsmen, who nave surrendered her, and the only process by which she can be speedily released is to be served with an alias execution at the jail, upon which service she will be entitled to serve notice upon the plaintinf of her desire to take the oath for the relief of poor debtors. This arrangement will undoubtedly be carried out to-day.

the relief of poor dectors. This arrangement will undoubtedly be carried out to-day.

Electrical Phenomenon.—A letter in the Ottawa (III.) Republican gives the following account of an electrical phenomenon:—In the engine room of the Peru plow factory there is a leather belt from eight to ten inches wide. This belt is drawn over two drums, one of which is iron, and the other, I think, is wood. These drums make about fifty revolutions per minute. Standing in front of and below the belt and placing the extended fingers within six inches of it, the experimenter will observe a multitude of white rays, which start from the belt and project themselves in the direction of the fingers. For the first three inches the rays form a aneet of white light, its base extending across the band. It then breaks up into pencils of rays, each pencil converging to a delicately fine point. The points of the white rays approximate at the tips of the fingers, but never touch them. On the contrary, the ends of the fingers are filluminated with little jets of bright yellow fiame, which dart out to meet the white rays. The little fiames are lambent, continuous and pencil-shaped. They are not as vivid as a true electric spark, but sufficiently bright to be visible by daving it. If a person, holding his right hand near the belt, touch any one in reach with his left hand, he will experience a sensible shock. The fingers, after experimenting with the belt, have a pricking sensation, not unike the feeling produced by restored circulation after the hand has been "asleep," or wene we carelessly meddie with the poies of a magnetic battery.

netic battery.

THE WEATHER AND ICE CROP IN THIS STATE.—All fears of a short lee crop have passed away. Coal merchants, siverymen and ice dealers have been very happy during the past few days for Winter, with his facety mantle, is indeed here. As we write, as midnight, the air is very cold and the rollicking wind plays wildly with all the shutters and window sits in the vicinity, while the gusts of fine snow fill the air and creep into every crevice. Withat it is a most glorious night for siegh riding and the metry peals of languer which ring out above the surges of the wind tell tales of rosy cheeks and happy times among the gay parties who are on the road. The window panes in our dwellings amuse the little ones in studying the panorama and fatry casiles traced thereon by old Winter's chilly breath.—Albany Argus, Psb. 14.

### VIRGINIA.

A Procentruction of Governor Walker's Anguage-Limited Class from Which to Select Judge-General Annosty Required-Remarkable Speech of a Colored Senator.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1870.

ground among politicians and the press of the North that Governor Walker recommended in his message the selection by the Legislature of quantied men for the judiciary, regardless of the disqualification created by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

This is a most eggegious error and one calculated to work considerable injury, not only to Governor Waiker individually, but to the people of the State. Such an idea never occurred to the Governor in preparing his message, nor does his language warrant a construction evidently so foreign to his well known views on the subject. His remarks on the judicial system inaugurated by the new constitution are exceedingly clear and his recommendations eminently patriotic under embarrassing circumstances in which the people of the judiciary whose disabilities have not been removed by Congress are obnoxious to the provisions est and capable mea, learned in the law, and out of what class to relect them to fill the judgeships, is a matter of the most profound import in the reorganization of the divil government, for the former hagistrate's Examining Court in each county the new constitution substitutes a county judge making one hundred and old judgeships of this class, besides the circuit judges and junges of the toart of Appeals. A large majority of the legal traterinty, for some cause or other, are disqualized and hence it is deemed by those naving an extensive knowledge of the bar in the State almost an impossibility to obtain competent judges without oralities on the disqualities class. All the present endumbents of judgeships appointed by General Canby are, with one or two exceptions, Northern gentle negl, and these are only me sudges of the Court of Appeals and therein Judges under the old laws of the state. The language of the Governor's message which has been so strangely misconstrued it as tohows. est and capable men, learned in the law, and out of

so strangely historistical is as ionows.—

It is a solema duty which yen owe to yourselves and to your constituents, to the country and to posterity, to elect our aboat, pursa and best men and if it tare fundment of that duty your cache should fail upon any who are disquantated by the third clause of the contenth article of the constitution of the United States, I would recommend the passage by your honorable bostes of a resolution respectively requesting Congress to remove such the quantization. I am astanted that such a resolution would recover the prompt and favorable consideration and action of Congress.

sage by your association of the prompt and saturated that such a resolution would receive the prompt and saturated consideration and action of congress.

In some of the counties there is scarcely a lawyer not disqualified under the third section of the four-teenth amenament, and where pure note and competent men are required it is hard to find them outside that class. Hence the recommendation of the Governor that if any man is disquanted should be elected or required to fill one of the judgeships the passage of a resolution by the Legislature assing the removal of such persons of stabilities. In order, however, to remove the existing inisconstruction of the Governor's language and to effectually clear away all doubts as to their intentions with regard to the election of judges, the following resolution at most manimously passed the House to-duly:—Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the Legislature about not elect to judded other any of those persons who are disqualised by the initial ename of the four-centh article to the constitution of the United States until the congress of the United States shall have removed from the pursons aforesald their publical disabilities.

The present condition of the Southern people demands the passage of a general amnesty, or general relief from publical disabilities.

The present condition of the Southern people demands the passage of a general amnesty, or general relief from publical disabilities.

All parties, whether republicans are among the prescribed class, and as long as the present system of removing disabilities by patches is continued good feeling, security or Barmony cannot exist.

All parties, whether republicans or conservatives, are in favor of a general removal of pointeral distabilities are for the security of Barmony cannot exist.

All parties, whether republicans or conservatives, are in favor of a general amenting the form the present line fact, rose to make an explanation by quantimous consents of the form the properties of the form the properties of

then frest from these points and so and worked discembered condition, owing catedy to the fact that gentieline of standing, character and induced ewice excuded from participation in public amairs. Laws like these were long chough 11 force; the day for their necessity was post and gone, and it is high time they were repeated. For the peace, security and good order of society he wished those mean restored to an the rights and diministrics of American citizens, and that is early as possible. Lawnessness prevaled to such a carry and life were insecure, and when he came to this city to bring all his goods, chatters and property or for the resolution removing disabilities, and when he came to this city to the such of the collection of t excellent clock. Sentinents like these coming from representatives of the colored race never lish to touch and draw out the kindly reckings of the whites in return.

### CORRULE MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

A Boy Unmercifully Beaten by a Negro-His Collar Bone Broken, flis Touque Cut Out and His Throat Cut-Escape of the Flendish Murderer. Fortress Monroe, Feb. 14, 1870.

A most brutal murder was committed in Nortolk county a day or two since, at a place called Hickory Ground, the particulars of which are as follows:-A negro family named Seguine, had a poy in their

employ whom they sent to a procery store to purchase a dollar's worth of pork, giving him a ten doiar note to pay for the same, and instructing him to be careful and bring back the change. The boy went to the store, purchased the pork and returned; but on the way back he lost the nine dollars change. Seguine charged the boy with stealing the money and gave him an unmerciful bearing with a horsewhip, breaking his collar bone. On the following morning the boy started off with the intention of having Seguine arrested for beating him. Seguine, fearing the result, started in pursuit of the boy, accompanied by one or two others of the family. They overtook the boy near a piece of woods, into which they dragged him, and in their flendish rage cut out his tongue by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by cutting his taroat from ear to ear, and all the body in the woods.

The boy's absence was noticed, and inquiries were made as to his whereabouts. Keeriving no satisfactory information, suspicion was aroused and a number of negroes started in search of the boy, whose body was discovered where the Seguines had left it. Sheriff Stevens was notified of the lact, and he proceeded to the piace to hold an inquest, while the seguines, getting wind of it, leit suadenly for parts unknown. Efforts are now being made to arrest them. The missing change was afterwards found near the house where Seguine lived. Seguine charged the boy with stealing the money and

### PUSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

[From the Sacramento (Cal.) Record, Feb. 7.]
We hope that the postal telegraph scheme will not
be defeated by the introduction of too many bhis
bearing upon it. Already some four or five have
been brought before Congress, and there seems to
be an effort to distract and confuse the public on this
question. Either Washburn's or Rameey's bhi
would probably meet the case, though many of the
leading Eastern Journals appear to favor the latter
most. Any measure which removes the control of
the telegraph lines from a monopoly, and which reduces the rates to a reasonable and uniform
standard, must receive the support of a majority of
the press and the public. We trust that the press
throughout the country will continue to agitate this
matter and urge prompt action on the part of Congress.

SETTLEMENT OF THE VERMONT BAILROAD WAR.—
The railroad war which Trenor W. Park, of Bennington, inaugurated against the Troy and Boston
Railroad in January, 1867, has at length come to an
end. The Leonanon Springs Railroad, which Park
peevishly built as a way to get out of his own trap,
and which has never been able to pay the interest
on its mortgage to Commodore vanderbult, has
been, through the induence of the latter gentiaman, consolidated with the Railand and Bennington Railroad, under a new management. The
consolidated road is called the Hartein extension,
and the new directors have elected Augustus Scheil
as president. Superintendent Mosely, of the Troy
and Boston, has already effected negotiations with
the superintendents of the consolidated roads, by
which the freight rates will be reduced to what they
were in 1861, and less in some cases. The Troy and
Boston on Friday began to self tickets upon the Rulland and Bennington connecting with is, both at
State Line and Petersburg.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Feb. 14.

A HORBIELE DEATH.—Thomas W. Dewinter. SETTLEMENT OF THE VERMONT RAILROAD WAR.

A Horrible Drath.—Thomas M. DeWinter, a diver of considerable experience, met with a borrible death by sufficiation at Savannah, Ca., last weet, while at work in armor at adepts of twenty-feet under water. He was engaged in romoving obstractions placed in the river during the late war, and in some unknown manner became entangled in such a way as to cut off his connection with the air pump above, and when released and brought to the surface was found to be dead.—His features, presented, as usual in such cases, a very unnatural and suckening appearance. Four similar deaths have occurred during the past swelve months.

## BEIGHT BOOK GAR EN RECONSTRUCTION OF MISSISSIPPL

Arrival of Governor Alcorn in Washington-Interview With Him-His Opinion of the Situation-Necessity for the Early Ad-An impression seems to have gained considerable mission of the State-Southern Democrats Not to be Trusted.

> The question of the re-admission of the State of dississippi, about to come up octore Congress, some days ago brought General Alcorn, the Governor elect, to this city. This evening one of your correspondents called upon the Governor, and found a gentleman of fine presence, easy manners and about fifty years of age, judging from a well trimmed mustache and head of dark gray hair. The Governor was agreeable and approachable, which brought your correspondent as

> CORRESPONDENT-Governor, I suppose you are here to communicate any information Congress may

> wish on the Mississippi question.
>
> General ALCORN... Yes, I feel it necessary to have the State readmitted as soon as possible, and have come here to be of any assistance in my power. I think the State will be admitted during the coming week. The Legislature of Mississippi by its own resolution will meet on the second Tuesday after the passage of the bill of admission. I will then be inaugurated as Governor, and will set to work to organize and set in motion the machinery of State government. The truth is, in addition to the other objects of my visit here. I desire to seenre the removal of the political disabilities of a number of prominent citizens of my State who have been elected to the Legislature but cannot comply with the requirements of Congress. They are inducated persons, and their services will be valuable. CORRESPONDENT—What do you talk of the re-strictions proposed? General Algorn—Well, I suppose as they were im-

Correspondent—want do you think of the restrictions proposed:

General Algorian—Well, I suppose as they were imposed in the case of Variania they will have to be for abssissappi. But that is immaterial, as we have a ready complied with all that Congress asks and more too. We have sent a colored Senator, which was more than was expected. The charges that have been raked up against Mr. Revels amount to nothing as far as I know. I thought it would be well to recognize the colored element, and there were none so conservative in their views as Mr. Revels. I may say that he seeks the political elevation of his race, and does not beneve that in order to do this it is necessary for his people to make themselves into social equality. It cannot be denied that a prejudice exists against the corred race and will exist for some years. The social leature in the contact of the two races is a work of degrees and will exist for some years. The social leature in the contact of the two races is a work of degrees and will exist for some years. The social leature in the Legislature convenes very little will have to be done. As I have such, the work has been accomplished. The Senators, too, have been elected. In 1865 I was elected Senator by the Johnson Legislature to fill the Jeff Bavis line of Senatorial succession, while Judge Sharkey was chosen as the succession, while Judge Sharkey was chosen as the succession, while Judge Sharkey, I have also been elected for the full term commencing 1871.

Correspondent—What do you think of the feeling of the popple in your State?

General Allous—Well, I think it would be dangerous to let the democratis such as we have in the sonth get the democratis such as we have in the sonth get the democratis such as we have in the sonth get the democratis such as we have in the sonth get the democratis such as we have in the case, as i thought is was in the wrong. I think Jeff Davis was a weak man. I was ready at the liret moment to accept the situation, it is therefore all the more necessary to scretth

as proof against all questions of rantion, color or unitwity.

The colored man is opposed policially by the great man of the moduli intudence operating on his material interests. This state of things to one very mans to be regretted on every hand; and is, forticating, one that, in the nature of things hand; and is, forticating, one that, in the nature of things cannot be expected to less. Here, then, I find food for thought. Shall, how that the freedom of the cooreal poople is satilitied forever, stant list-less y ty while they go over to the halteness surrounding their everyons lie? Or some in, in anticipation of that result, take action under which those failunces shall be led to come over to him? Also rejutely an I can have no doubt into case as to him? Also rejutely and I can have forever no doubt into ease as to him? Also rejutely and I can have forever no doubt into ease as to him? Also rejutely and I can have for a work of the party. I may all undiscient as I am by the great victory of the party. I may all undiscient as I am by the great to make the forever in the day of trial.

Governor Alcora to-morrow will call on General-

ceneral rule of my condict, never to abandon the man wao stood by me in the cay of trial.

Governor Alcora to-morrow will call on General Howard and have an interview with aim in relation to the vagrant negroes now being fed by the national government. The Governor declares if, instead of appropriating \$20,000 to make paupers, he would agree to find a home and employment in rest than thirty days for 1,000 negroes in Mississippi. A negro at all industrious, receiving one-third of the relation of his labor, can make thirty \$000 per annum. Governor Alcora with be sworn in as the executive officer of Mississippi as soon as the attention of Congress takes effect. Although his term of office in the Senate with begin on harch 4, 1811, if there be no meeting until the usual December 1 session he will probably continue to act as Governor, in order to set the business of the Stategovernment well in motion. The Lieutenant Government well in motion. The Lieutenant Governor to being a native the people would feel lessed as posed to act so readily. Governor Alcora will cmor not being a native the people would feel less disposed to act so realily. Governor Alcorn wire reunta nere until Wednesday, when, in company with his wife, he will go to New Yroz, on a viat to his dampthers attending schoot there, and arrive in Mississippi in time to take the eath of office.

# A Movement in Ohio to Regulate Them by

Luw.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 12.]

Mr. Baber, one of the members from the county
of Frankin, has introduced an excelent bill intothe Ohio House which nocks to the throwing of legal
surjegards and protection around the primary meetings of the respective parties that may be held for smegnards and protection around the pinary meetings of the respective parties that may be held for election purposes. At present there is no saleguard whatever, and to a large extent the meetings are the greatest of larces. Yet in these meetings are the greatest of larces. Yet in these meetings are the greatest of larces. Yet in these meetings are the greatest of larces. Yet in the second of the sale to consist if impurities exist at the source of power, how can we expect to escape them when they run into the sea of legislation? The bill provides for advertising the meetings, with a sustement of the conditions upon which suffrage is to be exercised; for legal officers to conduct them, empowered to administer a legal oath, the violation of which may be punished by his and imprisonment. The evils growing out of the present system are so enormous that it is well worth while to try what virtue there is in this enactment. If it works well it will be adopted by all the States, and effect great good in the purification of our politics. It is intended to break up the interference of one party with the primary meetings of another, and to prevent flagar voting and flegal counting.

### A SOUTHERN COCK FIGHT.

A Southern color rolling.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Feb. 10.]
We understand that Colonel Thomas G. Bacon, of
Edgefield, S. C., and Dr. Gee, of Selma, Ara., have
arranged for the array of twenty-one cocks care, on
the 22d inst., at the Latayette Race Course, near
this city, to test the lighting qualities of the game
flowis of the respective States. Of the number
shown at matches made will be fought for a make
of \$198, with a stake of \$1,000 lath upon the main.
A large attendance of the patrons of the pit is expected to witness this contest for the beit.

Immigrants for Colorado.—A. German emigrant party of eighty-two families, about two hundred individuals, arrived at St. Louis last week from Oncago, en route for the Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado. The St. Louis least week irom Oncago, en route for the Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado. The St. Louis Democratisays:—The party comprises a co-operative association, formed principally of men who have been living, some of them to years, in and about Chicago. Each of them has continued two hundred and fifty dollars at the start to the common stock. Their lands and hve atook in Colorado are purchased, and they take with them provisions to last them till they can raise a crop. They are a band of intelligent and enterprising as well as physically able men, and have among them a physician, a clergyman, several printers, a number of carpenters, beades machinists, blacksmiths and other craftsmen. They have also with them two carloads of blooded stock, a sawmill, a planing mill, a grist mill and a fall assorment of other agreements. It thus appears that their object to form an agricultural colony."